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The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest, when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Sunday and Monday.

Enforcement of Laws in Charleston to Continue.—Headline. When did it begin?

Police on Watch for Underweight Cakes.—Headline. Where, on some wind-swept street corner?

Ever notice how few bankrupts there are among business concerns who are vigorous advertisers?

Sparks Fights Paying Wife \$35,000.—And still we hear 'em say you can live as cheaply married as single.

We notice that the war has not interrupted work on the Bagdad railroad. Land snakes, isn't that glorious news?

An Atlanta man named Church is a candidate for alderman. It will take more than a church to redeem Atlanta's council.

Doctor is Fined or Attack With Hammer.—Headline. Why this discrimination? If all those who are using the hammer could only be fished.

Tango shirts, tango skirts, tango shoes, tango toasts.—Columbia Record. The last named seems to have been getting in its work for one to have hit upon a rhyme like that.

We notice where a wagon load of watermelons has arrived on the streets of Augusta. This ought to convince the most skeptical that real old summer is here.

Savannah Folk Rush to be Movie Actors.—Headline. Clean out of Charleston class, but folks in the latter town would be fine for posing as statues, they and the town as so used to standing still.

A merchant told us yesterday the price of rawhide had doubled in the past few days. Here's where we fetch along a piece of rawhide like that we've been eating the next time he'll tell us he's in this shop.

The chief of police has issued an order to quit howling and fighting dogs. It is a decent order, but the world is not a decent place.

CHARLESTON'S SUICIDE.

Charleston's grand jury last week rejected indictments against some 17 alleged violators of the law against illegal traffic in liquor. This is not the first time a Charleston grand jury has thrown out cases of this nature presented to them by the officers charged with the enforcement of the laws. But the last instance is different from previous ones in that the foreman was frank enough to publicly admit, and to the court, what the outside world has long known. In making the report on the bills, the foreman of the grand jury stated that the indictments had been rejected not because the jury had failed to agree on the 'question of law or evidence,' but because of 'prejudice against the dispensary law.' That's rather frank talk; but it is true. Moreover, it is the reason why grand juries heretofore have thrown out indictments of this character, though it was not publicly admitted.

While the situation is deplorable, its ridiculousness arrests our attention more. The grand jury refuses to turn in a true bill against an alleged violator of the law not because they could not agree on the question of law and evidence, but because they were prejudiced against the law in question. But that is Charleston. The dispensary law is not the only one thus winked at. The law against gambling houses is not enforced because Charleston is prejudiced against the law that would put gambling dens out of business. The law against the prothe is not enforced because Charleston is prejudiced against the law that forbids these resorts that flourish within a half block of Charleston's principal street and in the heart of the city. There are other laws on the statute books which are not enforced in Charleston, because Charleston is prejudiced against those particular laws.

A dangerous precedent, to say the least. In Charleston to be allowed to abrogate a law placed on the statute books by the representatives of the people of the state merely because Charleston is prejudiced against those laws? Doesn't Charleston by this act give evidence of her inability to govern herself?

But what is to be done about it all? All that the officers of the law can do is to bring the violators of the law before the court and present the grand jury with the evidence against them. They can not go further than that. If the grand jury fails to indict, the work of the officers is undone; their hands are tied. Wickedness can flourish rampant as ever.

What is the governor to do in a situation like this? He puts special officers there and he instructs the regular county officers to apprehend violators of the laws. These officers do their bidding, and then at the final 'show-down' their work is undone and the evidence they gathered tossed back into their faces. If the governor can not have the law-breakers punished, then what is he to do but adopt a principle of preventing these law-breakers again throwing themselves liable to indictment by making it impossible for them to break the laws. In other words, if they can not be punished after they have broken the laws, then steps will have to be taken to prevent the laws being broken, and that would mean police surveillance so rigid as to amount almost to a declaration of martial law.

Metropolitan police were placed in Charleston once upon a time. If Charleston can not save herself, then she must be saved from herself.

A MEAN THRUST.

Of all the downright mean comments on Mr. Bryan's resignation perhaps the meanest was perpetrated by the New York World. It was merely a matter of newspaper make. On the front page, underneath president's note to German and alongside of Mr. Bryan's statement to the American people defending action and eulogizing peace, the World printed, in a little, conspicuous column box, a 40-word cable dispatch from London to the effect that Nobel peace prize will probably go to the Pope.

"HAPPY THE MAN."

Happy the man that, when his day is done,
Lies down to sleep with nothing on his mind,
The battle he has fought may now be won.
The time he sought he just as
ing yet;
Folding at last his hands upon his breast,
Happy is he, if heavy and torn
into the last, eternal rest,
Only these words:

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM AT NINETY IN THE SHADE

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Hot weather? Yes; but really not, Compared with weather twice as hot. Find comfort then, in arguing thus, And you'll pull through victorious!— For instance, while you gasp and pant And try to cool yourself—and can't— With soda, cream and lemonade, The heat at ninety in the shade, Just calmly sit and ponder o'er These same degrees, with ninety more On top of them, and so concede The weather now is cool indeed! Consider how the sun would pour At one hundred and eighty-four— Just twice the heat that seems to be Affecting you unpleasantly. The very hour that you might find As cool as dew, were you inclined. But why proceed when none will heed Advice apportioned to the need? Hot weather? Yes; but really not, Compared with weather twice as hot!

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPERS

(Chicago Tribune.)

Former President Taft, among his suggestions to the New York constitutional convention, included one against "the practice of trial of cases by newspapers," which he declared was one of the greatest evils we have today.

"This practice," he said, "creates an atmosphere which it is hard for the court and jury to overcome. My suggestion would be that the constitution modify the freedom of the press provision to the extent, at least, of authorizing the legislature to pass laws to protect the administration of justice against the abuse of the press."

In the form here such limitation of the freedom of utterance might itself be subject to abuse, but doubtless Mr. Taft would favor the most cautious phraseology in any constitutional change so delicate a nature. Newspapers which oppose any restriction upon the freedom of the press are suspected of thinking less of the public interest than of their town. Yet

citizens will do well not to give too much weight to this suspicion, for newspapers are highly competitive and a law restricting one would restrict its rivals. On the other hand, newspaper men have given more thought to the nature and effects of publicity than most laymen and are more genuinely aware of the necessity of press freedom to political freedom and social progress. Their jealousy of restrictive laws is by no means merely self-interest, but expresses a civic consciousness, of the dangers of restriction.

Yet conscientious newspaper men also realize the evils of irresponsible publicity and other perversions of the press' high responsibilities, and Mr. Taft has hit upon a gross evil which newspaper men of this type deplore. If the freedom of the press can be well to limit it in this direction.

But the scope of restriction should be most carefully safeguarded and not left to the hasty and often irresponsible agency of legislatures.

PRESS COMMENT

CLASSICS FITTINGLY DOMICILED.

(New York Post.)

Chicago has been the butt of many jests for its alleged materialistic tendencies, and even its great university has occasionally been accused of fostering somewhat of the stockyards. Yet within the last few months its Latin and Greek departments, together with the allied branches of comparative philology and history of art, have moved into a new and spacious building designed and erected purely for this specific work.

It is thoroughly equipped for every demand of classical teaching, provided with stock room for a special library of 220,000 volumes, a large reading room, rooms for the Men and Women's Classical clubs, ample stereopticon facilities, editorial offices for the Classical Journal and Classical Philology, offices for the various professors, and other conveniences. The building was erected, he it known, through the generosity of the widow of a Chicago business man.

In that one of the old buildings, with all their classical these studies prosper.

well as we do that the war popped up so suddenly that neither side had a fair chance to advertise for bids for the construction of modern military prisons with all up-to-date improvements. So the chances are that neither in England nor Germany is there a pen in which any self-respecting prisoner can find decent accommodations. Moreover, there will be very little improvement in the situation. Each government will be paying more attention to slaying the enemy than to saving him. It ought to be a lesson for us, however. In time of peace let us prepare a perfectly wonderful military prison, with disappearing beds, buffet kitchens, sunken baths, vacuum cleaners, sleeping porches, tango floors, cabarets, roof gardens and garage. Then advertise it well in the enemy's country. The result will be that when we pull off the attack brusque, the enemy will walk right up, lay down his arms and inquire the nearest way to prison.

Mob Always Unreasonable.

(Edgefield Advertiser.)

Whenever individuals form themselves into a mob to commit an act that is without the pale of law, generally the operations of the mob extend beyond even what they themselves at first intended to accomplish. One man bent upon wrongdoing may be reasoned with, his purpose changed, but to reason with one or more hundred men who are determined upon committing an unlawful act is practically an impossibility. The momentary courage, resulting from the force of numbers, engenders a spirit of defiance and a determination that is altogether heedless of reason.

Following the anti-German demonstrations in London, there broke out a few days ago in Moscow an anti-German demonstration and street riot of a more serious nature. With their demand that German operatives be discharged from all mills, unheeded, the Russians began to raid and loot German stores. Finally in their mad rush to destroy property, the members of the mob did not confine their looting to stores of foreigners, but many Russians themselves, being hoist upon their own petard, had their places robbed and demolished.

One of the worst features of mob violence is the demoralization which the members of the mob themselves are bound to experience, and thus while incapable of exercising sober thought and judgment they not infrequently commit rash deeds that bring shame upon themselves and the community and State of which they are a part. The dispatch from Russia shows that human nature, we might in this instance say "mob nature," is the same the world over.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Life's Handicap." Lord Saye and Sele, who has been appointed commandant of the Golden Green volunteer train corps, is a very strong opponent of "Votes for Women," apropos of which fact he has told an amusing story:

He once attended a book dinner, at which all the guests were expected to appear with an emblem denoting the title of a book.

Lord Saye and Sele went in ordinary evening dress, but carried a lady's petticoat under his arm.

No one could guess what book he represented, but when he told them, every one was greatly amused.

His lordship's emblem represented Kipling's famous book "Life's Handicap." His lordship won the first prize.

False Pride. Charles W. Morse, the noted financier, began life humbly and hates false pride.

"False pride," Mr. Morse said at a dinner in New York in honor of his new steamship line to Bermuda, "besides being silly is a very real impediment to business success."

"I'll never forget the wise advice that an old employer of mine once gave to a youth who had a good deal of false pride.

"The youth was complaining about the hard times, his enforced idleness and so forth. My old employer cut him off gruffly with the words:

"Well, George, if you can't obtain a position these days, why don't you look up a job?"

True Heroism. He had been courting the girl for a long time. It happened on Sunday night after church. They were sitting on the sofa, and she looked with inaffable tenderness into his noble blue eyes.

"Tom," she murmured, "didn't you tell me once you would be willing to do any act of heroism for my sake?"

"Yes, Mary, and I would gladly reiterate that statement now," he replied.

"No Roman of old, however, brave, was ever fired with a loftier ambition, a braver resolution than I."

"Well, Tom, I want you to do something really heroic for me."

"Speak, darling, what is it?"

"Ask me to be your wife. We've been fooling long enough."

On His Nerves. A seedy-looking man with a consuming thirst found himself in that embarrassing financial condition which precluded the possibility of the purchase of a drink. He nudged his brain and finally hit on a scheme.

Rushing into a drug store, he called out excitedly: "A lady just fainted outside. Have you got any whiskey?"

"Why, yes, here's some," said the sympathetic clerk, pouring out a liberal quantity. "Ah, thanks," as he gulped it down; "it always upsets me to see a lady faint."

A Good Apprenticeship. Billy Mooney, after running a barber shop in Centerville for two or three years, decided to become a dentist. His uncle flinched upon hearing of his decision dropped in to talk it over.

"Yes, Billy," said he, "dentistry is about the easiest new job you could tackle. You know how to work the chair already, so the rest ought to come easy enough."

If you're working on the clothes puzzle let us solve it for you.

Here are suits calculated to add to your comfort, appearance and economy, the problem is solved in those three essential points.

Suits of Palm Beach, Priestley's Mohair, Tropicloth, Keep Kool Krash and Silk-like; every detail of the tailoring as faultlessly executed as tho you were to wear 'em the year 'round.

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Mohairs and Crash \$8.50 to \$12.50

Tropical Cloth Suits \$5 to \$12.50.

Palm Beach and White Oxfords \$3.50

B. O. Evans & Co.

"The Store with a Conscience"

HEALTH HINTS

SAVE THE BABIES DURING THE HOT SEASON.

Written Especially for The Intelligencer by a Local Physician.

If it becomes necessary to feed the baby either entirely or in part upon the bottle, remember that the greatest cleanliness is necessary in all the details of the feeding. Use only the round cornered bottles as these are easily cleaned. As soon as a bottle is finished it should be thoroughly washed with cold water then cleansed with hot water and borax (one teaspoonful to a pint of water) and put aside for further cleansing before being used again.

If you have only a few bottles and it becomes necessary to use one for a few minutes before putting fresh milk into it. Never let the baby nurse from the remains of a bottle which have been left over from a previous nursing. Always take it away, pour out milk and rinse immediately, as the stale milk curds, sticking to the inside of bottle and after a few hours becomes poisonous, and may contaminate fresh milk coming into contact with them. It is better to have as many bottles as the number of baby's daily feedings, so that all the bottles can be boiled together before the food is prepared in the morning.

The simpler the nipple, the better for the baby. Do not use complicated nipples, and under no circumstances buy a bottle with a long rubber tube attached to the nipple. It cannot be kept clean and will certainly cause bowel trouble.

After a bottle is finished, the nipple should be removed at once, turned out-side at once over the finger and scrubbed with water and brush kept for the purpose. Do not forget to boil the brush every day.

The cleaned nipple should be kept in fresh borax water (one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of water) in a covered vessel. An ordinary screw top fruit jar serves the purpose as well as anything else. Always rinse the nipple in steril water before using.

Do not put the nipple into your own mouth to find out whether the milk is warm enough. Let a few drops of the milk fall on your wrist or bare arm. If it is too hot for your skin it is too hot for the baby's mouth.

The thing is a physiological process and not a sickness. Most healthy babies have no trouble in cutting their teeth. Sickness at teething time most often comes from bad food and not from teeth. A child may get sick more easily when the teeth are coming. The usual cause of sickness at a time is a dirty bottle or nipple, a cold, or milk that was not kept cold and because sour or some other reason. Remember that soothing syrups, teas and paregoric and even amber beads and other mixtures suspended around the neck will not help a baby to cut its teeth.

HERE AND THERE

What She Had She'd Hold. It was the happiest moment of their lives. He had just proposed, and she had grab—er—accepted him.

Then he took a tiny leather case from his pocket and slipped a sparkling circlet on her finger, while she beamed with pride.

"I'm afraid it's rather loose, darling," he murmured. "Shall I take it back and have it made smaller?"

The damsel shook her head decidedly.

No, Rapert, she said calmly. "An engagement ring is an engagement ring, even if I have to wear it round my neck."

Modern Manna. Not long ago the wind carried into the Persian city of Kermanshah a large quantity of what the people at first took to be seed corn. But some said that this gift from the wind must be manna, such as the Israelites ate in the Wilderness.

Some of the fallen material was sent to England for examination by the Royal Botanic society, by whom it is declared to be undoubtedly manna, of the kind with which it is believed the Israelites were fed.

This manna is derived from a tamarisk shrub known as the Tamarix mannifera. It is not in the form that we get it, the natural product of the shrub, but is caused by the insects of the coccus family, insects which include the species yielding cochineal.

The coccus mannipara, as the parasite of the tamarisk is called, bores holes in the plant to suck its juices. The plant throws out a fluid which hardens into a sugary solid and falls in masses to the ground.

When dried, the manna, as it is now called, is caught up by the wind and blown in great clouds to the surrounding neighborhood. This manna has been puzzling the Persians must have been blown from lands abounding in these shrubs.

To Remove Ink Stains.—From wash materials, squeeze a little tomato juice on the stain, and leave for a few minutes before washing. The stain will disappear easily.

ABOUT THE STATE

Oil in Orangeburg. Mr. L. A. Carson, one of the prominent farmers of the eastern portion of Orangeburg county, was in Orangeburg Monday, and had with him a sample of an oil which he found upon his farm near Holly Hill. It seems that Sunday Mr. Carson found one of his well trawled with oil, and he had the well drawn out. When the water was taken out, one of the men found a trickling little stream of what appeared to be oil coming into the well. A sample was taken out, and it burnt just like ordinary kerosene.

Mr. Carson showed some of the oil on Monday, and to all appearance such as sight and smell, it seems to be oil. He intends to have an expert come down and look into the situation if the oil trickling continues.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Creamery Hints. Prof. John O. Williams, of Clemson College, is expected in Greenwood in a few days to confer with Mr. H. Y. R. Schrader in regard to establishing a creamery route from Greenwood through the Greenwood ice and coal company. Since the cold storage plant was installed by this company it is believed that the route will be a great convenience to the farmers of Greenwood county.—Greenwood Journal.

Precocious Cotton. The first cotton bloom brought to the item office this year or which has been reported open in this county this year, is one brought from the farm of Burch and Stachley on the Stateburg roads. The farm is managed by Mr. L. M. Mathis, who reports that the cotton was planted before the first week in April.—Sumter Item.

Early Cotton Bloom. Rural Carrier Will Hahn came in the office late Monday and handed us a letter and in it we found a cotton bloom. R. O. Wright was the man who sent it. Mr. Wright has a 15-acre patch which is known as the Morris place. Mr. Wright says that if he had the first to get a bloom he would like to know the man that beat him.—Alben Journal and Review.